DEATH OF JOHN MORRISSEY

Close of a Strange and Eventful Career.

From the Prize Ring to the Halls of Congress.

A MAN OF THE PEOPLE.

His Adventures in the East and on the Pacific Slope.

DESPERATE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

The Untutored Boy Dies a Senator of His Adopted State.

SCENES AT THE DEATHBED

INT TRLEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 1, 1878.
Senator John Morrissey died at half-past seven o'clock this evening, his whole system giving way suddenly and unexpectedly. Only an hour before his relapse he was apparently much better and was

sitting up reading the HERALD The Senator passed a very comfortable night, and, slithough his strongth had, failed a little, he appeared to be better than at any time since Sunday. He was ble to swallow more readily, his breathing being took nourishment regularly, and the symptoms were more inversible to-day than at any time since Sunday. The physician in attendance stated that the paralysis greatly lessened the chances of Mr. Morrissoy's re-

"Will Mr. Morrissey probably recover?" said the HERALD correspondent to Dr. Grant, this alternoon. "I think it very doubtful," was his reply.

"It he really better to-day than he was yesterday?" "Yes; that is, ho is easier-better than he has been

"Do you think that be is losing his strength ?"

"He is not so strong as he was before the paralysis; that has weakened him and is wearing on him. It we can keep up his vitality so that the system can gradunily absorb the irritating cause of the paralysis bi chances for recovery will be greatly improved."

Dr. Grant seemed hopeful, and yet it was plain that be regarded his patient in a precarious condition, for he remarked, in conclusion, that "Where an ordinary man would be considered at the point of death Senator Morrissey is still good for a long struggle."

Owing to the improved condition of Mr. Morrissey several of his friends, among them Colonel Ford, lett town yesterday. Colonel Ford is expected up again

The patient had remained quiet and easy, with. out any unfavorable symptoms until a little after When the New York newspapers were brought in, about three o'clock, he tioned for his glasses and proceeded to read change occurred and he sank rapidly afterward.

Father McMenomy, the Catholic priest, was sent for, and he administered extreme unction. Although he was failing perceptibly all the time he appeared conscious until the last. His wife and several employes were present when he died. He died clasping the hand of the priest.

MR. MORRISSEY'S LONG ILLNESS.

The excitement and latigues attending the election of 1877 so exhausted the iron frame of Mr. Morrissey that he succumbed to a cold caught during the progress of that memorable struggle against Augus-

Senatorial district. Despite the care of his physicians their patient's lungs became seriously affected, and he ble change was of brief duration and he was again seized with a pulmonary attack which brought him so careful nursing, however, the danger was temporarily averted and he improved so rapidly that in the latter end of March Mr. Morrissey was able to return home, and expressed the belief that he would soon secover strength suffisient to enable him to take his seat in the State Senate. This hope was, however, a vain one, for soon after reaching Saratoga he for the sixth time suffered a relapse, followed by a stroke of paralysis, which finally ended in death. Never did a man make a more desperate effort to resist the rav-ages of disease than did John Morrissey during the nx moutus he was a sufferer.

THE NEWS IN THIS CITY.

Although Senator Morrissey's death was regarded by his friends in this city as an event that might happen at any moment they were somewhat surprised when Mr. Ford's despatches containing the sad intelligence reached them last evening. That gentleman, who was with hastened upon its occurrence to apprize all his friends in this city by telegraph. A gloom overspread the public centres most frequented during life by the deseased, for his friends and acquaintances were sorrow-stricken and silent over the death of one they had learned to love for his rugged honesty and faithful de-

MORRISSEY'S REMARKABLE CAREER.

The death of John Morriesey marks the close o a unique career. America is emphatically the country of self-made men; but of all those who in one way or another during the past quarter of a century have kept themselves belore the public eye not one can be pointed to who, from such beginnings as his, struggled up through so many vicissitudes of fortune to position of honor, and, we may say, respect. Born of the poorest, bred among the roughest and rougher than any of them, with a herculean frame to which muscular strain was play, and an animal courage popular pugitism was a natural transition. To find him seeking fortune and adventure in California during the gold fever days, to see him at the nead of an expedition little short of piratical, to find him the hero of head hammerings in the prize ring and out of it and to know that he turned from pugilism to gambling and selling liquor are not unnatural sequences. But there the well held line of continuity breaks off. He becomes a Wall street Inancier, a member of Congress twice elected, a power, always fighting and seldom losing a point, as in his old life he had never lost a battle. In truth, the rugged strength and vital force of his body were only equalled by the strength and force of his mind. If his mind had been as cultured as his flat what s man he might have been! For there was a natural grasp of affairs in him, a keenness of perception, a directness and immutability of purpose, a thorough independence, and, what ever stood him in good stead, an unfinching fidelity to any obligation he assumed. He was a man of action and a man of his word. Add to this a large-hearted generosity, and the man may he vouchsafed to those who saw in the election of last year (1877) not only the poor and hardworking units at his own party desert their banners to vote for him, but the men of wealth, culture and substance flock to the polls in his favor and against a gentleman of their own class. To the latter class of his fellow citizen he was more than a convenient foil to the opposition. It was not merely that

hand that he was proof against jobbery of all kinds and could be relied on to form a clear judgment on public questions and to vote as he judged.

John Morrissey was the only son of Timothy Morrisaey, and was born at Templemore, County Tipper-ary, Ireland, in 1831. Timothy Morrissey, who was an ordinary day laborer, came to the United States when John was only three years of age, and took up his residence in Troy, N. Y., where he continued to live and work as a laborer till his son was in a posi-tion to support him. So late as 1874 the old gentle-man was alive and hearty, never having known a day's sickness, without a gray hair in his head, and not requiring to use spectacles, though eighty-five years of age. John Morrissey's school education was comprised in the attendance of a common school for one year, during which time, as he himself was not till be was nineteen years of age that he was seized with a desire to learn to read and write, and it will surprise many to learn that he taught himself. The elder Morrises, having seven little girls to sup-port as well as his boy, and only carning \$1 or ten shillings a day, was necessarily compelled to put his son to work as early in life as possible. When twelve years old, therefore, his family having moved over the river from West to East Iroy and taken up their battle of life in Orr's wall paper factory, at the hand-some wages of \$1 25 a week. In those days the printing of wall paper was all done by hand, and Morrissey's employment consisted in brushing the color on to the cloth on which the printer pressed his wood out blocks in order to transfer the color to the paper. Morrissey worked in Orr's factory for two years and then went into the rolling mill of the Burden Iron Works, where he had to seize the red hot bars with nippers as they came finished from the rolls, and draw them away to the cooling place. Morrissoy worked for one year in the iron works, receiving \$2 50 a week. John C. Heenan worked in the same shop with him. In 1846, he went into the stove foundry of Johnson, Cox & Co., where he worked as a helper in the moulding room for two years. While there he assisted in making bombshells for the government to be used in the Mexican war. In those days the stove foundries of Troy Johnson, Cox & Co., therefore, filled up this vacant part of their business year during the war by taking

By this time Morrissey, who was, even in these days, built like a young giant, began to take an active part in the local faction disputes of Troy, and in 1848 he was one of the most prominent "rounders" of the city. There were at that time two parties among he young roughs and rowdles of Troy, known as "Up Town" and "Down Town." Young as he was Morrissey was the leader, or, as he used to express it, the "chief devil" of the "Down Town" party. John O'Rourke and John Mackay, aged twenty-four and twenty-six respectively, were the leaders of the "Up Town" gang. The quarrels and aghts between these two gangs were incessant and very annoying to the respectable citizens of Troy. out all that section of the State and the adjoining countres of the New England States as a powerfully built man and a terrine fighter and as having whipped every one in the surrounding country. In the fall of 1848 John Morrissey accidentally encountered O'Rourke in the square which there was then at the lower end of Fourth street, and O'Rourke, who was partially intoxicated and in a quarrelsome frame of mind, struck Morrissey without any provo cation. They immediately clinched for a fight, but O'Rourke's companions, knowing that he was drunk, and would, consequently, be badly beaten, separated them. A few days afterward the two again accidentally met in Lawrence's saloon, in River street Both had some of their respective gangs with them. O'Rourke at once flow at Morrissey, a regular fight ensued between the two; O'Rourke was soundly thrashed, and John Morrissey was the hero of the hour in the lower quarters of Troy. Still, O'Rourke's surrender, and Morrissey had to fight all of O'Rourke's chosen comrades, one after another. These fights were eight in number, and were all fought during the were eight in number, and were all fought during the ensuing year. Morrissey was triumphant in all; and though only eighteen years or age, his name and achievements were the subject of discussion and gotoriety in the sporting circles in every State in the Union. John Morrissey was lairly established as a nighting man. During the two years, 1848 and 1840, Morrissey was a deck hand on the North River steamboat Empire, plying between New York and Albany, of which Captain Smith, whose daughter Morrissey married in 1854, was the commander. While a deck hand on the North River steamboat the work of the month, but his perquisites from parcels, baggage, &c. (there were no express companies in those days), raised this sum up to 550 or \$100 a month, according to weather and season. John Morrissey made his advent in New York in a manner perfectly in keeping with the whole tenor of his career as a pageinst. Alexander Hamilton, a former New York wolfer," during a visit to his metropolitan haunts, was badly beaten at the Empire Club.

boolian haunis, was oasly ossen at the shipper cube in its blast not to the old theatre in Fark row. Morrissey came down from Froy to avenge the invited bless employer, and the trong the down for the property of the control of the property of the

to have been an arrant coward with pistoly, accepted Morrissey's challenge to the hope and belief that Captain Schenct would not allow him and Cunningham to leave the vessel, but would keep them in from on board, as he had threatened, in order to be sure of taking them back to New York with him. But Mr. Hughes reckoned without his host. He did not know the resources, reckless determination and tearlessness as to consequences of the man he had quarrelled with. Before Captain Schenck could get his anchor down on his arrival any number of boats, rowed by natives, had put off to her. Morrissey and Cunningham as their chance. They waited till saveral boats were well alongside of the steamer, and, in the confusion slipped over the vessel's side and dropped into one. To seize the oars from the two natives who were in it, and to threaten to shoot them if tuey made any outery was the work of an instant, and Morrissey and Cunningham were rowing away for dear lits before the people on board the vessel had fully comprehended their sudden movement. They reached the shore without molestation, and although they waited and waited for Mr. Hughes to keep his shooting appointment, that wortny thought discretion the better part of valor, and consequently did not put in an appearance.

the better part of valor, and consequently did not put in an appearance.

PIRAT PRUITS OF GAMING TALENTS.

Morrissey and Cundingham desired to lose no time, so they bought two tickots for the steamer running up the Unigres Hiver to Gorgona, half way to Pansma. They walked the land journey, thirty-six miles, botween Gorgona and Pansma, arriving at their deatination with just \$5 between them. To their amazement and consternation they lound 7,000 persons at Pansma awaiting shipment to San Francisco, that the market value of a tirket was from \$1,200 to \$1,500, and that there was no chance to get to San Francisco as stowaways, as sontries were posted night and day to prevent persons who had no tickets from coming on board. They determined to try to make the money, and, with that purpose in view, they began playing Spanish monte and fare with their capital of \$5. Their luck was good and by the time they had been six weeks at Pansma they had not only lived and enjoyed themselves, but had gradually accumulated \$700. One night, knowing that a steamer was to sail in two days and boing most anxious to get on to San Francisco, they determined to have a grand flutter with their \$700, hoping to realize sufficient to enable them to buy two tickets, the price of which was \$2,500. They wout to the bank, played high, and son lost every dollar they had. To use John Morrissey's own expression in such cases, they were "flat broke," and were compelled again to dismiss the possibility of getting on board the steamer as stowaways. It was a difficult question to settle. There by the steamer Pansma, two miles away from the shore, and with her army of sentinels keeping watchtill guard against intruders. To sneak on board at night was their only chance and they determined to hazard the venture. About ton o'clock at night they strolled down to the beach, stole a hoat, and questip rowed out into the stream in the direction of the steamer. They had got within flity yards of the Pansma when a sentry halled them:—Who comes there?" They cea

board a freight tender which was going out to the Yessel.

STEALING ANOTHER PASSAGE.

On getting alongside the Panama Morrissey and Cunningham selved a large packing case, and, in the flurry and bustle, succeeded in losing themselves in the crowd of passeagers instead of returning to the tender after having deposited their burden on the steamer's deck. They were soon snugly hid away in the steerage and the steamer was miles on her way before they ventured on deck the next morning, after having gone round the forecastle begging for a breakfast. Morrissey must need get into miscalef on the very first morning of the voyage. While he was lounging on deck a mess boy lell at his feet from a hearty box on the ear, administered to him by a well-dressed gestleman.

dressed gestleman.

"You ought not to strike a boy like that," remonstrated Morrissey.

"What have you got to say about 11?" retorted the gestleman.

"Well, I say you hadn't ought to strike a boy like that," persisted Morrissey.

gentieman.

"Well, I say you hadn't ought to strike a boy like that," persisted Morrissey.

"You mind your own business or I'ill put you in irons," rejoined the gentieman.

"The hell you will?" exclaimed Morrissey, in a jeering tone. "I guess you must be some sort of a high-faintin chap, you must. I'dlike to know who you sra?"

The gentieman's anger was last rising, but he controlled himself and quetly said, "My hame is Hudson and I am the captain of this vessel." Morrissey fairly wilted, and with a prolonged whistle disappeared down the hatchway. The Captain was about the last person in the world at that moment whom he wanted to see, much less to have any trouble with. When they had been three days at sea the purser came round to collect the tickets, the Captain and some of his officers accompanying him in order to overawe the wast crowd of roughs who were on board. The inevitable donouement took place, and the Captain took Morrissey and Cunningnam to task and asked them now they dared to come on board without tickets or money.

'Now, see here, Cap," said Morrissey, "I suppose you have a good many chaps like us to deal with and gits a good many promises made you, but I've got triends, good firends, no San Francisco, and il you will take us ashore there I know they'il raise the money to pay our passages." The Captain's rouly was short and to the poin. It was addressed to the first mate:

"Put these fellows ashore at Acapuico," he said.

"Put these fellows ashore at Acapuice," he said, and then turning to the stownways he added, "that's just 1,500 miles from Fanama and 1,500 miles from San Francisco. You'll find it pretty hard to get away from there. I guess that's the best publishment for you."

The Captain would certainly have carried out his

doue demands made apon. I, but the stock of provisous was of very licitoric quality and inadequate
at that, although the steward had done he best in
Panama. The day before resounts Acapido the
in that, although the steward had done he best in
Panama. The day before resounts Acapido the
its take possosion of all the cabins and salocom, and
also of the provision of the officers and
first class possongers. The Captain's eye lest on Morrissey and Cunningham, who, though vastly intrested in the proceedings, were standing aloot and
taking no part in them. Morrissey afterward said that
he had not the heart to be a deadlead and then break
the Captain's nead because the accommodations were
interested to the commodation of the commodation of the
Captain's nead because the accommodations were
interested to the commodation of the commodation of the
American accommodation of the commodation of the
Captain's nead to the commodation of the
American accommodation of the commodation of the
"Will you fight for me?" demanded the Captain.

The nort minute Morrissey and Captaingham were
provided with cultisses and each had two art smooters
handed to him. It may provided they took their stand
among the saliors. As soon as the mutuneers came
and to carry their plan of seiting the ship into execution the saliors. As soon as the mutuneers came
and to carry their plan of seiting the ship into execution the saliors were crawn in line across the occution the saliors were crawn in line across the occution the saliors and the commodation of the count
about the commodation of the count
about the count of the count
about the count of the count
about the count of the count
and the saliors and the count
and the saliors and the count
and the saliors and the count
and the captain and he officers in front of them
and the saliors and the count
and the captain and the captain
and the captain and the captain
and the captain and the captain
and the

and arrived at Queen Cheriotie's island after a favorable basing of engineed along. The Island is an out-off the basing of a fluidon's and its communications with the civilized world were confised to the calling of a fluidon's lay Company's trading vessel once in a warfies tribe of Indians, and its communications with the civilized world were confised to the calling of a fluidon's lay Company's trading vessel once in a swarm of cances filled with matters shot out from the basch and boarded the schooner, much to the irrbulation of the voyagez, who by no means welcomed these warriors with them provided in the company of the compan

beating his smoking enemy. Morrissey then vigorously assumed the aggressive, and while his clothes smoked and the blood trickied from this peck and face turned over and boat McCann almost hito insensibility.

Monwissey's pinght Joon Heenan in 1555 he did not possess over \$1,000, but after his success in that battle he became someseted with the gambling house in Broadway, near Great Jones street, where Brooks Brothers' clothing touse is now located, and kept at the time by Mr. Danser (whose daugnter's will case will be remembered by our readers). Danser gave Morrissey, who was then the champion, an interest in the game. It was in this house that Morrissey had the difficulty with Mulligan who was subsequently sent to State Frison, though ablydefonded by James T. Brady, and Morrissey subsequently said publicly "that Mulligan was the bravest man be had ever met." As time grew on their hands Danser's place became the greatest sporting game in New York, and it was there that Morrissey made up his mind to change his whole line of conduct, and declared to all his friends that he would never enter the prize ring gam. He became himself one of the best dard players in the city, and finally was known as an expert in an of the various games of cards. He at that time played the highest game of boston ever known to have been played with two well known New York politicians, and at one time there was a difference of \$40,000 between them owing to this game. From this locality Morrissey subsequently moved to Barday street, where be opened a gambling house at No. S. This soon became the centre of all the sports and gamblers of the United States, and Morrissey street made a great deal of money, his best friends estimating his gams there at \$1,000,000. Then the socialed "association game' came to the front, and if conjunction with eight other sporting men he opened the well-known gambling house at No. S18 Broadway. Thither all the local of money, his relations with the Commodute parties and crowded the well appointed partors and gam

the stranger who has always regarded him as an unpolished rough and an unworthy member of society, he comes as a gentleman and an agreeable surprise.

In later years his voice became very husky, on account of a throat affection, and could not be heard at any great distance.

MORRISSEY AS A POLITICIAN.

The political career of John Morrissey was as peculiar and exceptionally successful as any other distinguished characteristic of his chequered life. As a politician he was of the vigorous, determined stamp, lie never took a stand upon any question that it was not itought out to the bitter end. Neither did he pursue the shippery, tortuous course so common to local statesmen of the present day. Having determined on a line of action he parsaed it with indominable perseverance until the goal of his ambition was reached. It was this fron temperament (as conceded by all friends intimately acquainted with his character) that tended so much to his success, not alone in politics, but in fluance business and even in puglism.

IN CONGRESS.

Mr. Morrissey made his first pow to the American public in official station and actual politics; life in the year 1866, when he was elected to Congress from the Fifth district of this city. He received the nomination from Tammany Hall and was elected by a majority of 2,700. He sought the position of Congressman for the honor which it conferred. He then stated that he wanted the place simply as a lesson to his enomies, who bonsted that he could not in any event be elected. A strong affection for an only son was also given as a reason for entrance into official thic, as Morrissey expressed a wish to leave a somewhat different record to his heir than that which preceded the year 1866. He was research clongressman in Food was also given as a reason for entrance into official the, as Morrissey expressed a wish to leave a somewhat different record to refrain from making speeches or pushing himself prominently forward in any of the important measures then before the country. He was, too, very c

cal controversies.

A PATHETIC DEFENCE.

While running the first time for Congress attacks were made upon Morrissey that he had been guitty of "burging and other offences." In answer to those attacks he published the following communication:—

"Ourgiary and other offences." In answer to those attacks he published the following communication:—

Arson Hours, New Strate, Strates, Frances, Arson, Mora, New Strate, Strates, Frances, New Young, New Strates, Strates

as soon as possible. They will all be down to night. I am cer ain that they will stand firm. Hoffman, you know. Mr. tiresley, is like wax in the hands of Tweed and Sweeny.

Mr. Girkeley—I know it. And therein lies one of our greatest dangers. The charter talght be carried loaded with so many amendments that Hoffman would veto it, and everything would be lost for the charter, even as it is, is a vast improvement upon the present city government. Illoffman's voto power, however, vill also have an influence over these country members who might depend upon somebony besides Tweed to rush their local bins through the Legislature. It some of the republican Senators should vote with the Tweed party, Urasmer, Norton and Unnet ought to be able to secure the votes of some of the country democrats. There's illood. He's reputed to be richworth influence on him. I should think. And then there's Uristopher Norton, from the Clinton district. I should think you want, first of all, to be supposed to vote right. But you want, first of all, to be supposed to vote right. But you want, first of all, to be supposed to vote right. But you want, first of all, to be supposed to vote right. But you want, first of all, to be supposed to vote right. But you want, first of all, to be supposed to vote right. But you want, first of all, to be supposed to vote right. But you want, first of all, to be supposed to vote right. But you want, first of all, to be supposed to vote right. But you want, first of all, to be supposed to vote right. But you want, first of all, to be supposed to vote right. But you want, first of all, to be supposed to vote right. But you want, first of all, to be a first of the supposed to the right. But you want, first of all, to be a first of the supposed to the right with a supposed to respect to the first of all, to be a first of the supposed to the supposed to represent the supposed to the supposed to a supposed to respect to represent the supposed to the supposed to represent the supposed to represent the supposed t

Mr. Moransey - Do you know Mr. Tilden, Mr. Greeley?
Mr. Grantsey - I wish you could see Mr. Tilden tomorrow or next day.
Mr. Moransey - I wish you could see Mr. Tilden tomorrow or next day.
Mr. Grantsey - I wish you could see Mr. Tilden tomorrow or next day.
Mr. Grantsey - I wish you could see Mr. Tilden tomorrow or next day.
Mr. Grantsey - I wish you could be seen to the
more well as the seen of the seepe.
Mr. Grantsey - I was working this thing against
these men in the intores of the seepe.
I have inverted an old and the seepe.
I have inverted as old from the City Treasury in my
life. These men have stolen millions. That's the difference between them and me.

YIRST EXPULSION FROM TARRANY HALL.
When the young democracy were routed, 'horse,
foot and artillery,'' at Albany and the Tweed obarter
had passed the hold of operations was transierred to
New York city. The sword of the "Boss" first fell on
the broad shoulders of Morrissey, and he was expelled from membership with the Tammany fold. At
this time, however, the heavy clouds of exposure shal
ruin were fast gathering over the beads of the Tammany Ring. Morrissey had political perception
enough to see that the then condition of positical
affeirs in the metropolis could not last much longer.
His expulsion sat lightly on his shoulders and ho
waited patiently for the crash to come.

REXTIRING THE WROWAM GATES.
With the downall of Tweed and colleagues came
the reorganization of Tammany Hall under Mr.
John Keily and the re-entrance into its councits of Mr. Storrissey. He went to work with
the management of the party with the
present Comptroller. He did not seek for office himself, but looked more particularly after the interests of